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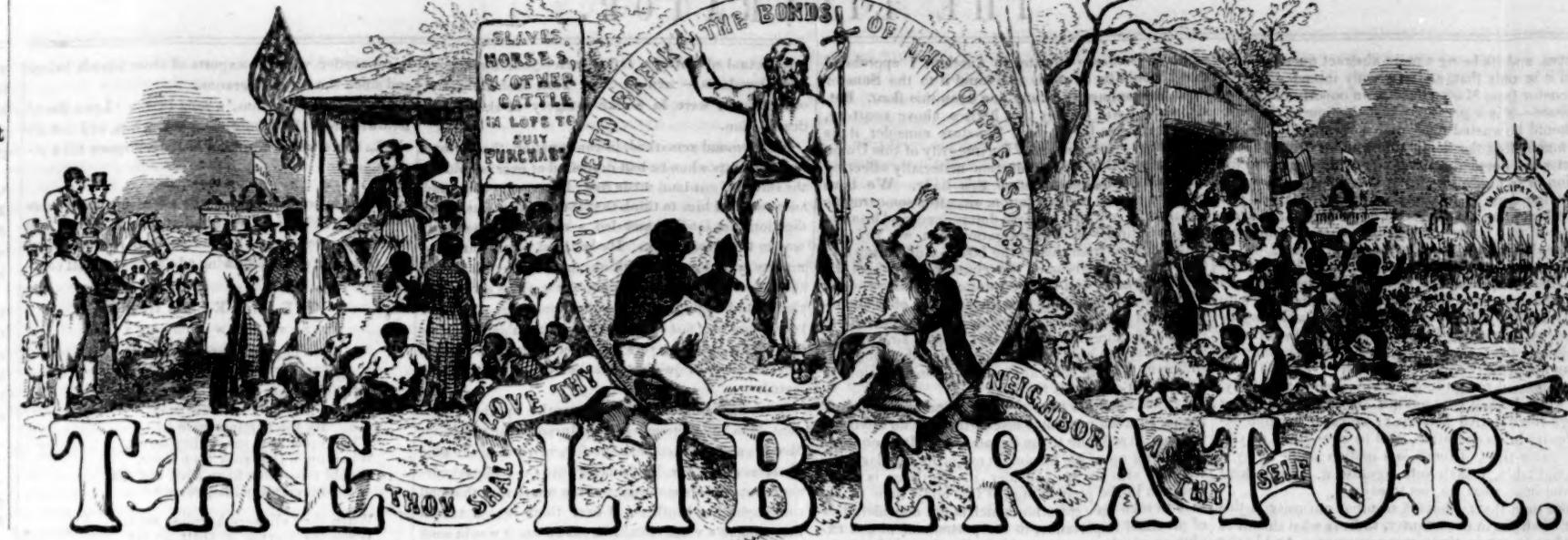
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for the financial economy of the paper—not for

its politics.]

Editor.—W. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXII. NO. 32.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, PRINTERS.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1124.

## Selections.

From the Southern Press.

### RECOGNITION OF HAYTI.

A memorial was presented, the other day, to

the Senate, by Hon. John Davis, of Massachusetts,

that will be found in another column, from about

the merchants of Boston, asking for the recognition

of Hayti. We predicted, soon after the Compro-

mises passed, that this would be one of the

next steps of the South. It is about fifty years since

it was recognized by France, the previous re-

gime. Within that period it has, for the greater part

of time, been a republic, nominally. But it has

been governed by such men as TOUBAISSE, PETION,

etc., who had considerable claims to public

spirit. In all that period, however, it has never

been recognized by any nation. But now, when it has been

named, and sent to us to give satisfaction,

we are told, that it is right, the equality of all nations

exists, of course. The proposition to recognize

Hayti proceeds on the doctrine of the solidarity

of man.

It is well begun with this new system, we shall have

seen, if that is right, the equality of all nations

exists, of course. The proposition to recognize

Hayti proceeds on the doctrine of the solidarity

of man.

But we ought to renounce the claim,

that we have asserted of being the exclusive pur-

chasers of the attachment

since, when the people were written, the American

people have been perfectly consistent in their treatment

of Hayti, and they can well depart from the course

of action they have pursued.

But the merchants of Boston have an extensive

commerce. They are much in love with money as

with anything else. These men are not

so exclusively, for the

manufacturers there

are no manufacturers there

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## CHARLES SUMNER AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

*Debate on Mr. Sumner's motion relative to the Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.*

U. S. SENATE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1852.

Mr. SUMNER said—In asking the Senate to take up this resolution for consideration, I say nothing of its merits, nor the arguments by which it may be maintained. Nor do I anticipate any objection to it on those grounds. All this will properly belong to the discussion, when the resolution is before the Senate. The single question now is, not on the resolution, but whether I shall be heard on it. As a Senator, under the responsibilities of my position, I have done my duty to offer the resolution. I may seek to have postponed this duty to an inconvenient period of the session, but had I attempted it at an earlier day, I might have exposed myself to a charge of a different character.

It might have been said that, a new comers, and inexperienced in this scene, without deliberation, hastily, rashly, rashly, I pushed the question before the country. This is not the case now. I have taken time, and in all the exercises of my most careful discretion, now ask for the attention of the Senate. I shrink from any censure founded on a trivial personal consideration, but should I be blamed for any delay later, I may add, that though in my seat daily, my bodily health for some time past, even to this very week, has not been equal to the service I have undertaken. I am not sure that it is now, but I desire to try, and now again say the question is, simply, whether I shall be heard.

In allowing me this privilege, I might say you do not commit yourselves in any way to the principle of the resolution, but you merely follow the ordinary usage of the Senate, and yield to a brother Senator the opportunity which he craves, in the practical discharge of his duty, to express convictions dear to his heart, and dear to a large number of his constituents. For the sake of these constituents, for my own sake, I now desire to be heard. Make such disposition of my resolution afterwards as you shall seem best. Visit upon me any degree of criticism, censure or displeasure, but do not deprive me of a hearing—Strike, but hear!

Mr. MASON. It is the right of any senator to introduce into this body any subject, which in his judgment is proper for legislation. There is a correlative right on the part of the Senate to consider it or not, as they may think proper. Now, sir, I object to the consideration of this resolution at this time; not from any courtesy to the senator who introduced it, not from any objection, at a proper time, to consider the question involved in a resolution which any senator upon his responsibility thinks proper to introduce. But I object to it, because, it is manifest that at this time of the session the Senate can give it no further consideration than to hear the remarks that may be made upon it by the senator who introduced it. It is not, then, introduced for any practical object, and because of its disturbing character, because, whenever it does come before the Senate, it comes in the form of a firebrand, I say that until the Senate is prepared to consider it and to pass upon it, I object to its consideration. Upon the question of taking up the resolution, I ask the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BROOKS said his State occupied a peculiar position on this subject. The people of Mississippi had in the most formal and emphatic manner declared that a general or essential modification of the fugitive slave law would afford sufficient ground for a dissolution of the Union. This was no idle threat, but a solemn declaration, which will be carried into execution, with the approval of the whole South. He regarded the present proposition, therefore, as one to dissolve the Union, and he could not consent, courtesy or no courtesy, to entertain it at this stage of the session. The South would regard the repeal of that law as an act of bad faith, or one showing that no faith was to be reposed in the North—that Union with such a people was worse than no Union.

Mr. CHARLTON was sorry to differ again from the Senator from Massachusetts, on a question of courtesy—The resolution presents a question to rend this Union in pieces. His State was pledged that in case this law was repealed, it would withdraw from the Union, and all her citizens would stand by that pledge. The tables of both Houses were now covered with bills necessary to be acted on, to carry on the machinery of Government. Let the Senator look beyond his own coast, and he will see the American flag, not perhaps trailing in the dust, but at half mast, and American vessels and crews under the guard of British vessels.

We of the South are here prepared to a man to stand by our brethren of the North, and maintain them, come what may, in their rights. The South was well aware of what its coasts would suffer from a war, but they thought not of that, when the rights of any portion of the American people were in jeopardy. He defines his position as a Union Democrat, and avowed his determination to preserve the Compromise. If this law be abolished, then he would say, 'My native land, good night.' Argument would be exhausted, and the South must rest on her arms.

I am not afraid of this resolution. Let it come up in its order. I am unwilling to gag the gentleman. I feel a personal respect for him, and am willing to offer to him any courtesy in my power. But there is a point where courtesy ceases to be a virtue and becomes a crime.

Mr. CHARLTON, it is my good fortune to be a Union democrat. I am not ashamed of my position. I know that I, as well as the great body of men with whom I have associated in Georgia, have been held up to public scorn and reproach, because we were willing to abide by this Compromise—the fugitive slave law being the prominent feature of it. We were willing to do it. We did not stop to consider whether full justice had been done to us in these measures; but we saw in the effort to compromise, a returning sense of justice; and we were not willing to lose our hold upon the Northern democracy, who had stood by us in good and evil report. We were unwilling to haul down the banner of our country. We were ready to do battle for it as long as this compromise was observed by the North. That is the extent to which we will go. We have already said, and we say it again, we adopt this as a peace-offering. Repeat this fugitive slave law, and we are absolved. Break it, and Georgia is not true to herself if she continues disloyal in this confederacy. Now, sir, let them cast me where they please. I am a Union democrat. I believe in this glorious country. I love it with all my heart. It would bring tears to my eyes—the very thought that one of these States should withdraw from it. I look upon it as the last great example of a free people who can govern themselves; and I think that the propensity made to ancient Rome might as well be made to the constitution of the United States of America. While stands the Coliseum, Rome will stand; when falls the Coliseum, Rome will fall; and when Rome falls, there is nothing left.

But still, Mr. President, I suppose we have a right to consider whether full justice had been done to us in these measures; but we saw in the effort to compromise, a returning sense of justice; and we were not

willing to lose our hold upon the Northern democracy, who had stood by us in good and in evil report. We were unwilling to haul down the banner of our country. We were ready to do battle for it as long as this compromise was observed by the North. That is the extent to which we will go. We have already said, and we say it again, we adopt this as a peace-offering. Repeat this fugitive slave law, and we are absolved.

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Mr. DOUGLASS said he came to the Senate this morning expecting to be called on the bill for the protection of the coast routes to California and Oregon—a question which he thought the people of the United States considered of far more importance than speeches on the repeal of the fugitive slave law. He wanted to hear no premeditated speeches in the Senate. They could be made elsewhere. He would vote against the resolution up.

Mr. BUTLER. I suppose I may consider myself included in the appeal which has been made to the gentlemen of the South by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Shields] and perhaps no one is more adverse to interfering with this debate. I have stood openly here, and spoken under the censure of the Senate at the time I did so, and have opposed any vote or attempt to suppress petitions or the right of debate, to any extent, in this effort to arrest agitation by attorney's exceptions or to control debate as is usual. I know it will go on. I believe the honorable Senator is pledged to agitate; however, that may be another matter. Therefore, I would be perfectly willing, as he is bound to do it, and under very high obligations to his constituents, to give him every opportunity to speak upon the subject, at any time when the other side can be heard. Give us a fair field and a clear sky upon the subject, and I fear nothing. But I feel myself embarrassed upon this subject by the peculiar attitude and peculiar juncture of affairs at this time. I feel that I am in a conflict between a sense of duty, which I may, say, to every Senator, and a sense of courtesy; because, if this subject be taken up, the subject cannot be discussed without allusion, and the Senator himself will be bound to make allusions to South Carolina and her laws.

Mr. SUMNER, (in a low voice.) I do not intend to do it.

Mr. BUTLER. Well, sir, I may get clear, perhaps, out you will give it to other gentlemen. (Laughs.)

Mr. WELLER, (in his seat,) I do not know how it can be discussed without such allusions. However, I suppose the Senator from Massachusetts would not like to have it said that he is playing the part of the rhetorician merely; that he has arisen to play the orator before the Senate of the United States—to make a speech merely. If he intends anything, he ought to have before him all the responsibility of a Senator, especially a Senator from Massachusetts. He ought to have before him the dignity of purpose. Does he intend to refer this resolution to the Judiciary Committee with a view of having it adopted upon? Or is it a mere opportunity of making before the Senate an oratorical display which is desired? Is it to make the proceedings of this Senate the vehicle of communication throughout the United States, and wash deeper and deeper the channels through which flow the angry waters of agitation? If that is his object, I must be allowed to say that when he undertakes to agitate, perhaps the current cannot be controlled without some countering influence to go out with his speech. I will say that much. The gentleman's speech must have an influence. I suppose it is intended to have an influence. I therefore feel extremely embarrassed to know how to vote in accordance with what I have heretofore said. I do not intend to repress discussions, or to exclude petitions; but I am really more embarrassed upon this question than upon any other subject. I am inclined to think that I shall not vote at all in reference to this matter, but shall leave it to others.

Mr. BORLAND. If this were a mere question of

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business, and its being a mere abstract question—for I hold it is only that, and it is only intended to give the senator from Massachusetts an opportunity of being heard—it is a great pity that the time of the Senate should be wasted upon such a question. I regret very much that the honorable senator from Massachusetts has deemed it necessary as due either to his position or to himself to bring this question forward; but having done so, the only question now is, will you permit him to be heard upon it? Will you deprive a senator of this body—on a subject that may interest him deeply—of the privilege of being heard?

Now, sir, I have sat in this body, and I have listened to treason spoken here by honorable senators; and yet we have listened patiently. I ask honorable senators from the South to consider, can anything be gained by preventing a man from being heard upon a question of this kind? Can you gain anything by stifling his mouth upon this question? I am exceedingly opposed to agitation as any man in this body. And while I shall vote against any law to modify or change the fugitive slave law, unless it be from defect found in its operation, and to strengthen it; yet, at the same time, if there is a motion made to lay it upon the table, I shall vote against it. I will have

enough to do to oppose a question materially affecting the practical business before this body.

We have recently passed the resolution, sir, after some trouble and debate, in which we have determined, and brought ourselves under solemn obligation, that we will devote the time from this to the last day of August to the practical business of the country for which we were sent here, and for the want of the transaction of which no one can deny that the business of the country has to some extent suffered, and is destined to suffer still more daily. For that reason, sir, without ceasing to give another reason, but deeming that sufficient, I shall vote against the consideration of this resolution at this time.

I think Senators have erred to some extent in supposing that we commit a disservice, or do anything unusual, in refusing to the Senator from Massachusetts the taking up of his resolution out of its regular order when he asks us to consider it. Nothing is more common in the proceedings of this body than to refuse to take up a question which is not considered of practical importance, to the postponement and exclusion of other matters which all acknowledge to be of practical importance, and which have preceded in the regular order of business. I have myself, although I have experienced the courtesy of the third party, proposed to the Senate to take up the public gaze. For one, I will not stir it—not for a moment. I will give it, on the contrary, all the encouragement I can; and I want men to be classified in the coming election; and I want to see how many of our citizens in the Northern States, and in my own State, are disposed to go in for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. We lose nothing by classification, in my humble opinion. The two great parties are now arrayed in a position; and I want to see this third party, that makes this their hobby, so as to determine what strength they can muster in the United States.

Now, sir, I would suggest this: I shall vote against the resolution; I shall vote against any re-agitation of this question; but, at the same time, I mean never to give my vote in this body to prevent any man that is honored with a seat in this body, let him come from what quarter he may, from being heard upon any question—never. I will hear him; I do not care what he says here. I would, therefore, suggest that which I apprehend—if that be disservice—refrained from objecting to the hands of the Senate, who have refused to call up business which was desired to be taken up, and which was for the interests of the constituents of the Senator making the proposal. I have never supposed that any other Senator considered it disservice to refuse precedence over every other business. Why, then, should it be considered disservice here to object to taking up this resolution offered upon yesterday, to the postponement and exclusion of the important business of the session, in the very last month of the session, when everything must necessarily be considered with some degree of haste? Why should it be considered an act of disservice to refuse to postpone every other interest, however important, in order to take up and consider that which I apprehend, even he himself, or at least no other Senator upon this floor, will say is to have any practical operation here, and certainly no beneficial operation upon the business which is pending before us, and which it is our solemn duty to attend to at this time, and to attend to amidst?

I shall vote against the consideration of the resolution at this time.

Mr. HUNTER said that the whole day would be taken up in the preliminary debate. He hoped the Senate would decide whether the resolution should be considered or not.

The question was taken, and the Senate refused to consider the resolution.

Yes—Clark, Davis, Dodge, (Wis.) Foote, Hamlin, Seward, Shields, Summer, Upham, Ward of Tennessee—10.

Navy—Borland, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Chaffton, Clemens, Desha, Dodge, Iowa, Douglass, Driggs, Fitch, Fish, Grier, Gwin, Hunter, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Merriweather, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Soule, Sprague, Toucey, Weller—32.

Now, sir, I would suggest this: I shall vote against the resolution until Saturday, as it will then interfere with none of the legitimate business of the body; and we all agree to give him a hearing upon that day. I have not the least idea that his speech will ever reach the Union of the United States unaided. (Laughs.)

Mr. GWIN. Mr. President, I differ entirely from the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Shields] with regard to the propriety of extending courtesy to every Senator such subjects as he chooses to bring before this body. If the Senator from Massachusetts were to introduce a resolution here to instruct the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of enacting a bill to disown the Union, I would like to know whether the Senator from Illinois would vote in favor of this resolution. I shall vote against it.

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lieve, greatly diminished; so it will be where drainage is well understood and applied to your many swamps.

There is not a moral or a physical defect, that we discover, that cannot be traced to original sin. The only original sin which I know is ignorance, and cannot but think it a grave error to plead against the doctrine of intervention, as such.

Yours truly,  
EDWARD SEARCH.

## OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the above Society was held at Kingston, in the Town Hall, on Sunday, July 18th, 1852. Bourne Spooner, the President of the Society, called the meeting to order at half past 10 o'clock, at which time the hall was well filled by members of the Society, representing most of the towns in Plymouth county.

After some preliminary remarks by the President, the Society made choice of Samuel Dyer, N. B. Spooner, Rufus Bates, Lewis Ford, and Mr. Piercy of Plympton, a committee on nomination of officers for the year ensuing. Chose also Thomas Bicknell of Kingston, and Samuel Dyer of South Abington, a committee of finance.

Interesting remarks were now made by Parker Pillsbury and N. H. Whiting. Mr. Whiting referred to the formation of the Society, and more particularly to its second annual meeting, held in the Baptist Church in Kingston, only a few rods from where we now are holding our eighteenth annual meeting, July 18th, 1836. His attention was called to that meeting from the fact, that those who then participated in it were now not to be found co-operating with us. The Society now was composed of almost entirely new members, the original ones having almost to a man left us. He spoke of the reasons in a very feeling and interesting manner. After Mr. Whiting closed his remarks, the Society adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNON SESSION.  
Assembled according to adjournment.  
Remarks by Edwin Thompson, of Walpole.

The committee on the nomination of officers, through Mr. Dyer, now made the following report, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

President—Bourne Spooner, Plymouth. Vice Presidents—Elmer Hewitt, Joshua Perry, Edward Y. White, Hanson, Henry Clapp, Scituate; John Brooks, South Scituate; John Cushing, Hingham; Charlotte Bradford, Duxbury; Daniel E. Bowditch, West Duxbury; Nathaniel H. Whiting, Marshfield; William Perkins, Frances Bonney, Plympton; Thomas Bicknell, Kingston; Johnson Davee, Plymouth; D. M. Sturtevant, Hingham; Nathaniel Tillinghast, Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater; Jacob Leonard, East Bridgewater; Edward E. Bennett, New Bedford; Samuel Dyer, South Abington; Thomas J. Hunt, Abington; Lewis Ford, North Abington; Lewis McLaughlin, Pembroke; James O. Stetson, West Bridgewater; Mrs. Tillson Pratt, Carver; Rufus Bates, Hanover. Secretary and Treasurer, Henry H. Brigham, South Abington. Managers, Bourne Spooner, Samuel Dyer, Lewis Ford, H. H. Brigham, Briggs Arnold.

## G. W. P.

## KOSUTH AND INTERVENTION.

LONDON, July 6, 1852.

HARISON:  
You will recollect that when Jefferson and your other statesmen warned you against intervention, they were sickened by the experience they had had, as of European interventions. They had only the opportunity of witnessing the narrow dynastic purposes which had led governments in Europe to interfere in the affairs of States.

The steered purposes of these interventions generally were dynastic. The effect of the intervention was to sacrifice the interests of the people to the convenience, or supposed convenience, of princes and their families. The people in all those cases were led with arms, and used as tools; their liberty was not regarded, and if at all thought of, it was set aside. Your then statesmen had, in their day, the mere sanguine expectations of a poor, naked, and voiceless nation, had incurred a debt of \$500,000,000 in their day, and pledged the life of the nation to pay it. It is now \$200,000,000, for war and misery to set up one bad instead of another. Some hundreds of those millions were expended to suppress the liberties of the American colonies—to prevent their growth into a nation.

It was likely then, men, with such facts before them, and not having the evidence which your representatives in the much more speedily developed and his rights under democratic institutions, should not see the duty of interposing nationally to defend the democratic principle, and thus add greatly to the happiness of man. When men arrive, after a great struggle, at the recognition of their own liberties, they seem for a time to have arrived at the end of their purposes, and they rest to recover from the exhaustion their efforts have caused.

As with men, so with nations. They require time before they perceive that their acquisition of liberty involves a duty towards their fellow-men; and if their liberty was worth the efforts they made, it was not simply that they as individuals should enjoy liberty, but that mankind should enjoy liberty. Principles are universal in their nature, and the clearer we perceive them, the wider becomes the perception, and the duties they open to us: it is merely the natural increase of the knowledge of truth. In seeking a hill, the higher we go, the more extensive the view. It seems to me that abolitionists who condemn Kosuth, are without excuse if they repudiate intervention as intervention; for they insist upon his interfering in their great domestic difference, though he is but one man, and travelling for a specific purpose.

Mind! It is granted that nations ought not to interfere in the affairs of other nations, unless it be to vindicate some principle, broad and comprehensive enough to affect the rights of all other nations. Grant the right of the Emperor of all the Russias to overthrow the world, except, of course, the United States of America—how can you justify yourselves in the policy of waiting until that time comes when you yourselves of the right to that blessing, if sought and found?

I know how difficult it is to determine when the intervention shall take place, and what case will justify it. There is one thing to warn us against intervention, and another thing to warn us to be cautious in cases of proposed intervention.

Affirming the duty, we must determine upon the time when they arise. Admit a duty, if it exists, and it is always there, and then let us to discern the cases which they ought to interfere.

Looking back, and reviewing our own lives as individuals, we shall find that where we have neglected our duty, we have found it out. So it is with the negroes, though their neglect duties, and act upon false principles, the discovery is longer in making it out, than the law is as certain, and every man who made history, with this inquiry in his mind's eye, will find abundant evidence of it.

I am sure that you abolitionists would readily agree my say is so as it regards slavery, and that you will readily admit, that the United States cannot live a blessed, nevertheless, in all things in the world, except together for good. God does good. He constitutes nature, so that things evil shall never corrupt the influence of natural law.

Resolved, That the Southern delegates in the late National Whig Convention, by refusing to give Daniel Webster one single vote, even as complimentary, have paid him a compliment which we would to God he deserved; inasmuch as it betrays doubt and distrust, on their part, as to whether his depravity is fully equal to the sacrifice of himself and everybody and everything else, temporal or eternal, to their unrighteousness—a fact which his whole career since the March and June of 1850, has settled and established beyond all controversy.

Resolved, That the 'Platforms' of the two great political parties have properly rendered the terms 'Fugitive Slave' and 'Bloodhound' synonymous, inasmuch as

the catching of fugitive slaves is confessedly a principal official duty; and the claim set up for both candidates being fleetness of foot, and sharpness of tooth, for an employment as honorable and exalted.

Resolved, That the term 'Union,' as applied to this nation and its government, indicates at once every thing unjust, oppressive, and cruel towards man, regardless and defiant towards God; and any political party, no matter what be its name, that holds faith and allegiance to that Union, that goes under it to war at the bidding of tyrants, and accepts the spoils spreading over the newly acquired territory on the wings of the American eagle, while the dragon of slavery is devouring its victims beneath their shelter and protection—that recognizes as republican brothers the monsters of tyranny, who, whip and cowkin in hand, drive millions of unpaid, unfed, unclad, and untaught men and women to dreary toil, till death resues them from their grasp—any party acknowledging and sustaining voluntarily such a Union, must be regarded as necessary, if not principal, in the commission of all the crimes and outrages which are perpetrated under it.

Resolved, That this Society still holds, with calm and unwavering confidence, the doctrine of entire non-communion, religious or political, with slavery—and with steady and settled purpose will pursue the conflict, never doubting of final and complete victory, under our all-conquering motto, 'No Union with Slaveholders.'

The above resolutions were also discussed at the evening session of the Society, by P. Pillsbury and L. Ford. Mr. Pillsbury's remarks were given in a very earnest manner, and his resolutions were very able and thoroughly considered, and the sentiments expressed in them powerfully and logically maintained; so that he must have carried conviction to the understanding of all who heard him.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Thomas Bicknell, of Kingston, for his co-operation and very generous hospitality.

On behalf of the Central Committee,

ELIZABETH STANTON, PAULINA W. DAVIS, WILLIAM H. CHANNING, LUCY STONE, SAMUEL J. MAY.

**Ann Maria Wilson, colored, aged 35 years, was found dead in Baker street, yesterday. Cause, starvation.—New York Tribune, 12th.**

Never heard of a Southern slave dying of this disorder.—Boston Post.

To carry out such logic, every one ought to be enslaved to prevent starvation.

**Worthy of Reward.**—Last night a runaway negro, belonging to Mr. Buford, in the lower end of this county, was making his way westward, when three trusty fellows belonging to Mr. Catron, a few miles below this city, overhauled and arrested the fugitive. Early this morning, Mr. Catron brought him to town, and lodged him in jail. Such acts deserve to be liberally rewarded by slaveholders. Would the slaves of the county uniformly act in this manner, it would put a check upon running away, and do more to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, than the preaching of all the fanatics on earth.—Lexington Express.

**Troubles of Slavery.**—The Lexington (Ky.) Express tells a dolorful story of the troubles and trials of slaveholders in its neighborhood. Hear it! —

**RUNAWAY NEGROES.**—We like to be kept employed, but regret that it should be necessary to be employed in such work as that which has kept us busy for the last two or three days. The negroes are running off from the farms of our neighbors in such a manner as to give serious alarm. In three days past, we have wept eight bills for runaway slaves. Till the immigration for California ceases, it would be prudent for owners of slaves to be on the look out. Emigrants from all parts pass this way, and no one knows when his property is safe.

We therefore solemnly urge those men and women who desire, and look for, the development and elevation of the race, to be present at the coming Convention, and aid us by the wisdom of their counsels. Our platform will, as ever, be free to all who are capable of discussing the subject with seriousness, candor and truth.

**ELIZABETH STANTON, PAULINA W. DAVIS, WILLIAM H. CHANNING, LUCY STONE, SAMUEL J. MAY.**

**Papers friendly, please copy.**

**WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.**—We have gratefully availed ourselves of the report of the proceedings at the Mass Celebration of this glorious Jubilee, in the uninvited Grove at South Framingham on Tuesday last, made for the daily Commonwealth by Charles W. Slack, Esq. Of course, it is only a mere abstract of what was said and done on the occasion—an occasion ever to be held in thrilling remembrance by the great throng of noble spirits there brought together from all parts of the State. The weather and day were perfectly paradiſical, leaving nothing to be desired. It was the most interesting and impressive celebration of the Great Event we have ever witnessed. The speakers were numerous, and acquitted themselves in the happiest manner. Would that the whole country had been able to see and hear!

On Monday, the event was celebrated at Manchester, Pa. Many hundreds of white and colored citizens participated. Speeches were made by Mr. Freeman, (colored,) Samuel Fleming, Democratic candidate for the Legislature, James Callan, Benton Kerr, Esq., and the Rev. Charles Avery. The latter is well known for his benevolence and devotion to the cause of the colored people. The speeches were eloquent, and excited the most enthusiastic applause. The whole went off well.

**PEPPERELL.** (Middlesex Co.)  
An anti-slavery Convention will be held in this town on Sunday, August 15th; and will be attended by Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Samuel May, Jr.

**BROOKFIELD.** (Worcester Co.)  
STEPHEN S. FOSTER and ANTHONY K. FOSTER, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting in the Universalist meeting-hall in PODUNK, Brookfield, on Sunday, August 22nd, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

**ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESTERN A. S. SOCIETY.**

The Executive Committee of the Western A. S. Society hereby give notice, that the Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at SALEM, Columbian Co., on, commencing on Saturday, the 21st of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to continue for three days.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

SARAH McMILLAN, Recording Secretary.

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned to his former residence in Harwich, and intends to carry on the painting business in all its branches, and solicit their patronage, especially of those persons who are building new houses in this and the adjoining towns.

JOSHUA H. ROBBINS.

Harwich, July 7, 1852.

**THREE THROUGH THE FURNACE.**  
A TALE OF THE TIMES OF THE IRON HOOF.

—which devoured, broke in pieces, and stamped the residue with his feet.—DANIEL.

By MRS. SOPHIA L. LITTLE.

**FOR SALE.** At the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, and at the Bookstore of Bell Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Price, bound in cambric, 50 cts.; in paper covers, 33 cents.

This is a work intended to show the practical operations of the odious Fugitive Slave Law, and is well calculated to excite deep sympathy for those in bonds. It has not the intensely dramatic power of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' it is nevertheless of a stirring and melting tendency.

**THE WHITE SLAVE.**—Just published, The White Slave; or, Memoirs of a Fugitive, with eight illustrations by Billings. Price \$1.00.

**TAPPAN & WHITMORE.** July 23.

114 Washington street.

**ELEVEN WEEKS IN EUROPE; AND WHAT MAX WE BE SEEN IN THAT TIME.** By James Freeman Clarke. Just published, and for sale by TICKNOR, REED & FIELDS, Boston.

July 23.

**THE Boston Directory FOR THE YEAR 1852.**

EMBRACING the City Record, a General Directory of the Citizens, and a Business Directory, with the names and addresses of all the principal business men, from January 1st, 1852, to July 1852. Published by George Adams, 91 Washington street, Boston.

A large, elegantly printed, much improved, and indispensable volume. The re-publication of the first Boston Directory, issued in 1793, is the principal new feature presented in this volume, and gives to it an additional interest.

July 23.

**BRAMAN'S SWIMMING BATHS,** (ESTABLISHED IN 1823.)

AT THE FOOT OF CHESTNUT STREET,

The establishment now comprises upwards of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Rooms, being the largest in the United States, with pure Salt Water, and unequalled facilities for outside Bathing.

**THE MILL DAM BATHS** have been just added to the Ladies' Department, which has heretofore been very much crowded. Connected with this establishment are also

**WARM OR COLD, FRESH OR SALT WATER TUB BATHS.**

Single Baths 12-2 cents, or 10 for a dollar.

**THE TREMONT BATHS,** entrance from Tremont Court, have been refitted, and are now open from sunrise till 10 o'clock, P. M.

July 23.

**JARVIS D. BRAMAN.**

**JOHN OLIVER, CARPENTER,**

No. 7 TRAVERSE STREET, CORNER OF FRIEND STREET,

BOSTON.

**SLATE** at Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill. Orders left there attended to every day.

The smallest job faithfully received and faithfully executed.

Appeals to the public to give a young mechanic a chance.

References: WENDELL PHILLIPS, R. F. WALLACE.

**THE SPIRIT WORLD.**

LIGHT on the Spirit World; comprising a Series of Articles on the condition of Spirits, and the development of mind in the Rudimental and Second Spheres, being written by the control of Spirits. Rev. Charles Hammond, Medium. Price, 62cts.

The Pilgrimage of Thomas Paine, and others, to the Seventh Circle in the Spirit World—a continuation of Light from the Spirit World, written by the Spirit of Thomas Paine—50cts.

Voice from the Spirit World: being Communications from many Spirits, by the hand of Isaac Post, Medium. Price, 62cts.

Rosenthal's Dynamics of Mesmerism, \$1.25.

Night Side of Nature—Ghosts and Ghost Stories.

Supernatural Theology, and Life in the Sphere: deduced from Alleged Spiritual Manifestations. By Owen W. Warren.—22cts.

Familiar Spirits, and Spiritual Manifestations: being a Series of Articles by Dr. Koch Prof, Professor in the Bangor Theological Seminary, together with a Reply by Veriphilos Credens—15cts.

The Spirit Harp: compiled by Maria F. Chandler—25cts.

The Clairvoyant Family Physician. By Mrs. Turner—75cts.

The Revelations, the Great Harmonies, and all the other Works of A. Davis, the Clairvoyant.

For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill,

July 2.

2m

## PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Sl



For the Liberator.

## A WELCOME TO SUMMER.

Sweet Summer, thou art beautiful! with joy we welcome thee;

For all the blessings thou wilt bring, should we not be grateful be?

Beauty and gladness, light and song, unto our homes thou'lt bring.

For thou art generous unto all, sweet sister of the Spring!

A thrill of gladness fills my heart when comes the summer time;

I think of forest-shaded paths, where fairy hands will twine,

Amid the moss and fragrant fern, garlands of beauty rare,

While softest music softly floats upon the perfumed air.

But 'tis not for myself alone that I rejoice in thee; I know that many a lone sad heart cheered by thy smile will be;

That to the mourner thou'lt speak of life e'en from the tomb,

And with thy magic power dispel the shades of hopeless gloom.

The low turf-covered mound thou'lt deck with wealth of loveliest flowers,

And sweetly will they blossom there as in earth's fairest bower;

While 'mid the verdant willow boughs, that bend so fondly o'er,

A gush of sweetest melody will the forest minstrels pour.

But richer treasures still are thine: to Poverty's lone child

There is a blessing in thy breath, thy breezes soft and mild;

The broken casement, unhung door, and low dis-jointed wall,

Are half-concealed by flowering bean, and stately sun-flower tall.

The small bare feet may now go forth, unchilled by frost or snow,

Amid the green and sunny hills, where flowers and berries grow;

They have not gold to purchase them, for they are free to all—

The cottager's son hath equal share with heir of lordly hall.

The care-worn mother, pale with toil, looks over the green fields,

And unto nature's loveliness her burdened spirit yields;

The sunshines falls upon her heart—again 'tis gladness there,

And pleasant seems her lowly home in summer's smile so fair.

Want, with his gaunt and haggard form, disturbs not now her rest,

For summer from her cottage door keeps the intrusive guest;

Upon the green her children play, content though thinly clad;

Their happy voices cheer her tasks, and make her labor glad.

The father, to whose busy life little of rest is given, Who through the dreary winter months 'gainst want and care hath striven,

Now gaily dons his threadbare coat, and goeth forth to toil

Amid the workshop's ceaseless din, or on the fruitful soil.

He fears not now the chilling snow, or the frost-laden gale,

Which often in the ice-king's reign had made his stout heart quail;

His little garden now he fills with roots and flowering vines,

Where brightly as on palace walls the glorious summer shines.

Thus unto all, the rich and poor, the lowly and the great,

Thou comest with ever liberal hand, new blessings to create—

We'll give thee joyous welcome, grateful our hearts shall be

To the all-bounteous Giver, who hath created thee!

Barre, Mass.

CARRIE.

For the Liberator.

## LITTLE EVA.

"Uncle Tom," she said, "I am going there."

"I am going there, I am going there,"

With an angel's voice sweet Eva said;

The glow of ev'lit her golden hair,

And a seraph's smile on her sweet face played.

"You will meet me there, you will meet me there,"

Dear Uncle Tom, where fates fall;

The slave no longer his chains shall wear,

For the Father's love is the same for all.

"You will come to me there, soon, my father dear,

You who are so good and so kind to all;

But, father, pity, and while you're here,

May Slavery's chain from our poor ones fall.

"They will meet me too, and be angels there,

For they share with me in the Savior's love:—

But how shall they learn, while these chains they wear,

Of the Father's will, and of heaven above?

"Ye injured ones, you will meet me there,

And'll you weep no more in that world above;

I'm going soon—take this lock of hair,

Twill remind you often of Eva's love.

"Will you meet me there, ye oppressors too?"

Oh! list to the words she seemeth to speak!

These nobler work you'll find to do,

Than to bind the yoke of your brother's neck."

"You will come to me there, soon, my father dear,

You who are so good and so kind to all;

But, father, pity, and while you're here,

May Slavery's chain from our poor ones fall.

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